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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bottle Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 62—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 18,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.: 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

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No. 10

Labor's Political Program

"Every American citizen has a right to express his opinion about the issues at stake and every American citizen has a right to vote in helping to determine what shall be the concrete expression of the whole people. Likewise every group has the same right," says President Gompers, writing under the caption "Labor's Political Banner Unfurled," in American Federationist, April issue.

"The fight is on," says the A. F. of L. executive. "In this fight labor will seek the election of fit candidates by a show of the records and of the facts. Labor has no weapon but the truth, no force but the force of reason and argument. Its appeal is the welfare of the American nation, the safeguarding of the American democracy.

"Labor, in this campaign, as always, is fighting the battle of the American people against that small but powerful group which constantly and surreptitiously filches from the people their liberty and perverts justice.

"The enemies of labor will go to great lengths to show that labor's fight is a narrow and a partisan fight for the sole benefit of union men.

"Labor's fight is a partisan fight for the benefit of union men; a partisan fight for principles which are of benefit to union men and all men.

"Labor is not something that is impersonal. It is not like a machine nor is it like a corporation. It is the sum total of the lives of all those who are useful to the world.

"Therefore, the interest of labor in legislation is no limited interest falling between any two given points. It is an interest that completes the circle touching everything that has to do with human relations.

"Congress cannot do any single thing in which labor is not interested."

To indicate the range of labor's thought and activity, President Gompers has selected several of labor's declarations. These include the statement that "it is the duty of trade unionists, their friends and sympathizers, and all lovers of freedom, justice and democratic ideals and institutions to unite in defeating those seeking public office who are indifferent or hostile to the people's interests and the aspirations of labor."

A summary of the other selected declarations and remedies for present evils follow:

High Cost of Living and Profiteering—Deflation of currency; prevention of hoarding and unfair price fixing; Rochdale co-operative movements; making accessible all income tax returns and dividend declarations to reveal excessive costs and profits; publicity of profits.

Co-operation—Many problems in production, transportation and distribution could be solved by co-operation, which presents an almost limitless field.

High Cost of Living and Housing—The government should build model homes and make it possible for workers to borrow money at a low rate of interest to build their own homes. Credit should be extended to voluntary non-profit making housing and joint tenancy associations.

High Cost of Living and Agriculture—The private ownership of large tracts of usable land is not conducive to the best interests of a democratic people. A graduated tax should be placed upon these lands above the acreage which is cultivated by the owner. The government should establish experimental farms, irrigate arid lands and reclaim swamp and cut-over lands.

Taxation—A progressive increase in taxes upon incomes, inheritances and land values of such a nature as to render it unprofitable to hold land without putting it to use and to supply means for paying war debts.

Public Education—Subsidies by the government where necessary to maintain public education. State colleges and universities should be developed to assure wage earners' children opportunity for the fullest possible development. The right of teachers to organize must be recognized.

Credit—Credit should be used to serve production needs and not to increase the holdings of financiers. Control over credit capital should be taken from financiers and vested in a public agency that would administer this power as a public trust in the interest of all the people.

Public Utilities; Railroads—Public and semi-public utilities should be owned, operated or regulated by the government in the interests of the public.

Wharves and Docks; Shipping—The government should own and operate all wharves and docks connected with public harbors which are used for commerce or transportation. The American merchant marine should be developed under government control and seamen accorded the same rights exercised by workers in all other employments.

Water Power—The water power of the nation, created by nature, must not be permitted to pass into private hands for private exploitation.

Democratic Government and the Courts—The voiding of legislation by federal and state courts is unconstitutional and is an obstacle to self government. Federal judges should be elected for terms not exceeding six years. Legislation should provide that where a law is voided by a court and is again re-enacted it shall be law.

Militarism—While it is the duty of a nation to defend itself, militarism represents privilege and is the tool of special interests, exploiters and despots. Large standing armies tend to militarism. A voluntary citizen soldiery, organized and controlled by democratic principles, is favored.

Labor the Bulwark Against Reaction and Champion of Industrial Democracy—Workers are free citizens, not slaves. They have the constitutional right to cease working. The strike is a protest against autocratic management. To penalize strikes or to make them unlawful is to apply an unwarrantable and destructive method when a constructive one is available. To reduce the necessity for strikes the cause should be found and removed.

REFERENDUM DENIED.

That the people of California have no right under the Constitution of the United States and no power under their own constitution and laws to demand a referendum of a resolution of the Legislature ratifying the Eighteenth ("Dry") Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was declared last week by the Supreme Court of California in denying the petition of J. A. Barlotti to compel D. B. Lyons, as registrar of voters of Los Angeles County, to file in his office for examination and transmission to the Secretary of State a referendum petition for the submission to the voters of the State, for their approval or rejection, the resolution of ratification in question. The opinion is by Mr. Chief

Justice Angellotti and is concurred in by Justices Shaw, Olney, Lennon and Lawlor.

The court holds that the word "legislatures" as used in Article V of the Constitution of the United States means the regularly elected representatives of the people and that notwithstanding the initiative and referendum provisions of the Constitution of California the people have no control over the action of the Legislature in the matter of the ratification or rejection of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The court also declares that the initiative and referendum provisions of the California Constitution apply only to acts to be initiated by the people independently of the Legislature and the adoption or rejection of any act of the Legislature. An amendment to the Constitution of the United States is not an "act of the Legislature" within the meaning of our Constitution, the court declares. And the court concludes:

Of course all will admit that insofar as the question before us is concerned, the words of Article V here involved must be taken today to mean exactly what they meant when originally written into the Constitution, regardless of any change in view as to the wisdom of the policy of such a provision. In other words, if they then meant the official representative law-making body of the State, they mean the same today, with the result that a change in the method can properly be accomplished only by amending the law.

TRADE EXTENSION SCHOOL.

Miss Sadie C. Atherton, principal of the Labor Temple Evening High School of Los Angeles, addressed the last meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council on the work of the institution of which she is the head.

The school is one of the most successful of its kind in the country, according to Miss Atherton, who said that it had the undivided support of the labor movement in Los Angeles, the Board of Education of that city and the State Board of Education.

The school was first started by the Garment Workers' Union of Los Angeles. In six weeks it had an enrollment of several hundred students and had been recognized as a factor in the education of the working people of Los Angeles by the Board of Education, which made it an elementary school and supplied the necessary teachers.

Miss Atherton will assist the educational committee of the San Francisco Labor Council in establishing a similar institution in the San Francisco Labor Temple at Sixteenth and Capp streets.

Plans for the local school for trade extension and vocational training were perfected at a meeting at the Labor Temple Saturday afternoon, which was attended by representatives of many unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council.

MULLEN RECOVERING.

James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, who has been ill for a long time, has sufficiently recovered to be able to spend a portion of each day in his office, although he is far from being a well man.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR

OVERALLS and WORK SHIRTS**STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.**

By John E. Bennett.

(Thirteenth Article; Book Rights Reserved.)

Origin and Kinds of Monopoly.

Primal man was not free. The beautiful passages which we read in religious literature about green pastures and still waters, and a state of early purity and Elysian existence from which man fell through sin, is altogether apocryphal, and has no relation to the career which man has actually lived. The earliest man was a savage, ferocious to all about him save his females and his progeny. For the women he did battle with other males in true beast fashion, and the strongest male had the most women. The human from afar was his mortal enemy. Nature made him so. That creature not only could not understand him in language, but he had personal peculiarities which made his presence shocking. He was a black man with a woolly head; or he was a yellow man with straight wiry black hair. As such he was abhorrent to the white with soft curly hair. And, as throughout in the beast world, to be strange is to be evil, so early man needed no other incitement to kill the human from beyond the purlieu of his domain than the fact that he was strange.

Nature schemed it so. She had a great career in store for this human. Naked, cruel and miserable, his life, as Hobbes says "nasty and short," he was nevertheless king over all other species; and there abided in no other kind the power to hold down increase of his numbers. This he must do himself. For while throughout the beast world Nature had given it to one species to hold down the numbers of another, yet with man the opposition of the animals merely acted on his mind to move its rise that he might overcome them. In the hands of man, Nature reposed the power to kill man; and this is what I call the fifth law of Nature in sociology, or the first of the three mediate laws, the qualities of which I shall explain later. Without this power man could no more have killed man than can sheep kill sheep. And Nature gave it to him for a wise purpose. Without it society could not have existed; and could not exist today.

The first work which this human did was precisely the work which he liked to do. It was that kind of work which we now call "sport," the quarry of which we call "game." His occupation was in capturing animals. But behind him Nature had another law—the sixth—being the second of the mediate laws, which was that his population should increase faster than his food supply should spontaneously increase; and as this law bore upon him, if he did not leave the village and seek new hunting grounds, he was compelled to turn from the wild food supply to artificially creating a new food supply. He became a herder. This changed his sport-like occupation of hunting to one entailing upon him a task. It required an effort at restraint to withhold himself from roaming about in the chase, and bend his energies to tending cattle. And



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individuals left to themselves would not have done so.

But Nature never left them to themselves. In the tribe there were some who had a higher sense of the general need than others. Nature has arranged it that all men are not of equal intelligence. They differ in their power of mind. Those of largest mentalities are able to suggest to others the doing of things obviously for the common good. They hence become leaders, leaders by general acquiescence. In savagery the leader is chief in war and priest in peace. For the life of savage man is shrouded by the unseen. In every rock and every nook there lurks an evil spirit; some carnivorous animal whom in life he has offended is there as a baleful god to devour him. To avoid these shades and preserve his life he must drive them away or beseech them. Care must be observed in doing nothing that will give them strength. He is surrounded by taboos. To violate some of these is to injure himself; but there are those which should he disregard them would bring forth a blast of the demons upon his entire tribe, and cause at once the tribe to slay him; even upon a sacrificial altar to tear out his beating heart and offer it in propitiation to the offended deity.

These unseen objects, which fit into the savage mind as ideas, are really so many points of pressure which Nature brings against this human, imposing restraints upon his conduct, whereby it is made possible that others may dwell in his presence. Out of these, religion arises as the earliest form of policing, before the organized State comes into existence with its laws and constables.

But while the priest is driving off the demons with incantations, the chief is destroying the enemy of the tribe in war. And when herding has made the chief a patriarch, and agriculture has made him a king, he is throughout the practical owner of all the people and all of their property. For what of worth can be withheld from that man but for whose direction every member of the tribe would be slaughtered and swallowed by the foe! For the chief to own is for all to own. The savage village is communistic; so also with the barbarous camp. And when the king comes, in the civilized agricultural State, he is charged with the duty of seeing that all have subsistence.

Thus Nature reposed in those having most Initiative the responsibility of preserving the people, and strengthened their hands with the power of the State. The wild man could not obey law. With all the bugaboos of the unseen and the warnings of the priest, he would break away and run amuck. Here the power in the chief, the patriarch or the king bore upon him with a heavy hand. He was enslaved, he was scourged, he was slain, until he was bent to obey the rule of law. That rule had for its meaning order in society whereby an ever larger number could be provisioned from the same area of land.

Around this king clustered those who aided him in his administration, and who shared with him in the rewards of his office. For upon these the king bestowed slaves and lands; so that we find the earliest gifts of autocratic power were monopoly. Hence throughout his career Man has endured monopoly. To have a monopoly is to hold a privilege; and Man has suffered the goads of privilege from the beginning.

Society in its development of culture has not lessened its number of monopolies; it has increased them. The slave owner has disappeared, but in his stead other forms of monopoly have come forward, until now, in addition to the monopoly of holding from use the social value, called the Monopoly of Land, there are six others which sociology recognized as basic monopolies in society.

These are respectively, the monopolies of Tariffs, Highways, Patents, Migration, Occupations, and Sumptuary Supplies. We shall discuss these in order, bearing in mind that a

monopoly is the use of physical force to withhold others from their rights of co-operating with society, in order that some may have more than their rights thereto. And that the force mostly used is that of the State exercised through preferential laws.

As to Tariff Monopoly: We have seen that as population increases upon an area of land men, in order to continue to draw their subsistence from such area, must become co-operative. They must cease hunting and turn herders; then they must give up herding and become agriculturists. Out of agriculture there soon evolves another form of industry, which is manufacturing—a word which I use as a generic term to include all industry which may go on within a city.

Manufacturing is a higher form of co-operation than agriculture, hence it can sustain upon the same area of land a larger population than can agriculture. To do this, however, the manufacturers must co-operate, not only with each other but with the agriculturists, and as population increases this co-operation must change its forms to ever higher reaches of culture. Thus we have a tract inhabited by savages who are hunters. Population increases and they become herders. It still increases and they become agriculturists. Then exchange arises, and this, like growing plants and animals, must have its site. The mart is spread in front of the temple, for here is the spot where peace must prevail, so barter proceeds. Around about this place the artificer comes forth, and there arises the city.

The city is fed by the country. The two forms of occupation—manufacturing and agriculture—are distinct yet correlative. The things which the city produces are needed by the country; those which the country produces are required by the city. It is the quality of Initiative, however, that it rises more rapidly in the city, where numbers are greater and people are in closer contact, than in the country. The farmer will not increase the productiveness of his land through the application of higher culture, changing the forms of his growths, as readily and as rapidly as the city will increase and enlarge the forms of its industry. Population, therefore, grows in the city faster than in the country.

The city also has the quality of drawing Initiative from the country. The farmer has more children than the farm will support. The bright and ambitious lads go to the city to find work. They are drawn to the city also, by its glitter and attractions, rather than remain held to the farm with its dull drudgery. Presently, therefore, the city comes to have more population than the farms can feed, and to produce more things in greater quantities than the farms can consume. What does this mean? It means that as culture arises and population increases, Nature demands that an ever-widening area of co-operation be effected among the humans. Humans elsewhere beyond the border of the nation must be brought into contact with those within it. What is Nature's reason for this? It is that progress must go forward; the first law of Na-

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ture in sociology must be obeyed. Knowledge which is evolved at one spot must be spread elsewhere, everywhere. Goods in commerce are so many books; they lift the minds of those who receive them. Progress proceeds by mind acting upon mind, and in this operation distance is not a barrier. Nature's method of attaining this is to increase population, under the seventh law, faster than Initiative arises in any one spot to show ways to feed the people from the soil of that area. This requires goods to be sent out, shipped beyond the border, to be exchanged for food to be brought into the country. If those of the city fail to do this they must cut their population back through war, or they will fall into famine.

At this point, however, Tariff Monopoly steps in to prevent this foreign co-operation from taking place. Tariff walls are flung up and the adjacent country to prevent the goods of the neighbor from entering. Why should this be so? Surely all that B people wish from A people is the goods of A people. Otherwise A people might as well not be upon the earth, so far as B people are concerned. And yet B people lift up tariffs to keep out of the country these A goods which they want. Why is this?

It is because in B country there is scarcity of employment. There is there a perennial condition of more men than jobs. And it is conceived that if A goods came into the country a demand would be supplied which would prevent some of these unemployed from having jobs in making goods to supply that demand. That for every pound of iron that comes into B country someone therein is denied a job of making a pound of iron. Wherefore we have under the Protective System this anomaly: that whereas the people in A country shall starve unless goods of A country go out to B country, yet people in B country shall starve if those goods be received.

So requisite was it that Germany, for instance, should effect these foreign exchanges that she sold her goods to the foreigners cheaper than to her own people. She took beet sugar from the wanting mouths of the German children, who were denied it because of price, and sent it to the United States to be sold so cheap that its price was a loss. Did we rejoice that at least many of our needy ones might thus have sugar who could not afford the purchase of the domestic product? We did not. We passed anti-dumping laws aimed to put in jail those who would try to sell to us goods at a price less than that prevailing at the time of shipment in the country of departure. Foreign goods which all want are thus made a bane and a curse. Truly the Protective System is Satan's sceptre. Beneath its sway every good is made an evil.

MORE ANTI-STRIKE LAWS.

State Senator Stockstill of Mississippi has concluded to settle the capitalists-labor dispute by making strikes illegal.

He wants a law that would register trade unions. The annual fee shall be \$10 for a union having five to ten members and \$100 for unions having more than 200 members.

Where workers have a grievance they shall notify the commissioner of labor in writing. A jury shall be empanelled and an award made that is binding on both parties for nine months. If the workers do not accept the award within three days they are liable to six months' imprisonment and \$100 fine. The only way they can escape the award is to present their individual resignations to the employer.

Senator Stockstill, with fine sarcasm, declares that "the time has arrived when labor must no longer be considered a base commodity, to be bought, sold or traded for a mere trifle and delivered, with no competition in the market; or be bound out by force, or driven to its toils by dire necessity."

ALASKA FISHERMEN.

Acceptance by the Alaska Fishermen's Union of San Francisco of the proposed 1920 wage schedule, formulated by the employers and a committee of the union, has cleared the way for a settlement of a wage controversy that threatened to delay the annual departure of the salmon fleet for northern waters. The schedule, which provides for an increase of approximately 26 per cent over the rates paid last year, was adopted by members of the union last Sunday with a vote of 326 to 210. The new scale fixes the rates on salmon caught at the several Alaskan fishing grounds and provides for \$200 "run money" for all points except Karluk, where the rate is to be \$270. Extra compensation will be paid at the rate of \$1 an hour.

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BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The British government has submitted to Parliament a new bill to extend the present law, which covers only certain industries, so as to embrace employees between the ages of 16 to 70 in all employments, excepting agriculture, horticulture, forestry and domestic service.

The new bill is to supplant the present British unemployment insurance plan which applies to about one-quarter of the workers (3,500,000 persons) and pays out-of-work benefits of 11s. a week. Under the plan now before Parliament the benefits are to be increased to 15s. a week to men and 12s. to women. Workers between 16 and 18 years of age will receive less than adult persons in case of unemployment.

More than 11,700,000 workers will be immediately eligible to insurance under the proposed plan. In Ireland only workers insured under the present plan are to be eligible. But means are to be provided whereby the Minister of Labor may bring excepted industries under the new plan.

The bill provides the following method of financing the insurance: Male workers will each contribute 3d. per week and their employers will contribute 3d. per week for each man employed. The rate paid by female workers will be 2½d. per week and an equal amount from employers. Lower rates will be collected for workers between 16 and 18 years of age. The government will contribute a sum equal to one-third the total amount collected from workers and employers.

It is estimated that the government's contribution will be about \$15,000,000 a year. The cost to the government of the present insurance has been about \$6,250,000 a year. This government assistance and the collections from workers and employers accumulated a reserve under the old plan which permitted of the benefits being recently increased from 7s. to 11s. per week.

Industries will be permitted to set up special schemes of their own provided they give equal or superior advantages to the new government plan, and a state grant will be made to these special plans. But it will not be in excess of one-tenth the estimated amount of the total contributions which would be paid by these employers and employees under the general scheme. It is calculated that about 3,800,000 workers, or about one-third of the total number insurable, may place their insurance in special schemes of the various industries.

Principal conditions that will apply to the payment of benefits are:

Benefits not payable until at least 12 contributions have been paid and until at least 6 months have elapsed since first contribution was paid.

Amount of benefits that may be drawn limited to one week's benefits for every six contributions paid.

Applicants must be capable of, and available for, work but unable to obtain suitable employment, and must give proof of unemployment by daily attendance at appropriate reporting places.

ORPHEUM.

Wilbur Mack, whose clever, refined and original acting has established him firmly in the good graces of Orpheum audiences and who has been very successful as author of bright, witty and original playlets and musical comediettas, will appear in his latest success, "Two Is Company," a musical comedy with original music, in which he will have the support of an excellent company which includes Miss Loule Holly, a beautiful and talented Oakland girl who has met with great success in the East. Mr. Mack brings with him a very beautiful set of a country club (interior and exterior). He plays golf upon the stage and introduces a golf singing and dancing number. Rita Mario's celebrated orchestra, which consists of nine magnetic girls and Mr. Eliot Best, is one of the most unusual combinations of melody and beauty on the stage. In ad-

dition to the ensembles there are solos on the xylophone, French harp, flute and violin and there is a regular John Phillip Sousa finish. Billy Montgomery and Minnie Allen announce themselves as "That clever, crazy, classy couple singing their own compositions with an abundance of tom-foolery." They certainly live up to their description, to the delight of the audiences and wherever they go they are immense favorites. "And Son" is the somewhat odd title of a one-act comedy by Edwin Burke. It is appropriate, however, for it has to do with the ambition of a father to see the words "And Son" added to the sign over the door of his place of business. The father believes in starting his boy at the bottom of the ladder and his first job is as porter. The youngster, however, succeeds in putting over one of the biggest deals in the history of the firm. The dialogue of the sketch, which is extremely bright, is done full justice to by Howard Smith, a capable comedian, and a sterling little company. Sandy Shaw is an exceptionally clever Scotch comedian who is warmly endorsed by Harry Lauder, who, in appreciation of his great merit, gave him permission to use any of the Lauder songs. The Mirano Brothers, known as "The Flying Torpedoes," are an extraordinary team of acrobats who perform unprecedented feats of daring. Their apparatus resembles the famous Eifel Tower and their perch is its apex. Charles Howard and his company, consisting of Donald Roberts and Victoria Gale, in "A Happy Combination," will be a special feature of the coming bill. It is a capital vehicle for the display of Mr. Howard's great ability as a comedian and it keeps the audience in hearty laughter throughout. Mlle. Nitta-Jo, "La Gigolette Parisienne," will be the only holdover in a bill that bids fair to rival any hitherto presented in vaudeville.

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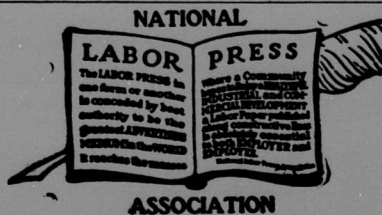


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1920.

The fellow who is always looking for something for nothing is quite sure to die disappointed because but few get through this world on that basis. Beware of the man who tells you that you need but put his doctrines into effect to live in idleness and luxury, because he is either a knave or a fool, and in either event will be of no benefit to you.

If the radicals desire to form a union labor political party the labor movement cannot prevent them from doing so. However, they know what they are doing and they know that the only result their action can possibly have will be to defeat the purposes of the organized workers. Loyal and intelligent union men never resort to such tactics, therefore union men will follow out the policy of the American Federation of Labor and have nothing to do with such a party.

In the coming platforms of the several political parties we may expect to find some plank or declaration relative to the "excess profits tax" and possibly even advocating the repeal of said tax. This tax is laid on higher incomes, on the theory that persons or corporations having large incomes due to profiteering or receiving extraordinary profits from their business are morally and financially the proper parties on which to lay the taxes necessary to pay off our increased governmental expenditures. One of the chief arguments made against this excess profits tax is that it tends to raise and keep up the present high level of prices, which is but another version of the fact that those paying this tax are passing it back on the consumers or the general public; in other words, the excess profits tax is paid by the general public and does not in the least tend to diminish profiteering. If this is true, and we leave it to the judgment of the people, it follows that the real worth-while thing in the whole business is for the Government to take all the profits over a certain limit, so that it will be of no benefit whatever for any profiteer to increase prices yielding an income that will be absorbed by the excess profits tax.

The American Worker

Just now there is some criticism of the American Federation of Labor because of its announced policy of endeavoring to elect to public office men who are friendly to labor and to defeat those who are antagonistic. The organized workers who concur in this idea are being branded by certain parties as un-American.

The critics neglect to state just when it became un-American for a citizen of this Republic to vote for candidates who will sustain the principles and policies he believes in. From the very beginning of this government men have been doing just that kind of voting and no one has questioned the legitimacy of it or brought up any suspicion as to their loyalty to the country or to democratic institutions. But now, when the organized workers propose to make their votes effective through practicing the policy, it is suddenly discovered by certain interests that it is an un-American thing to do and, therefore, to be condemned by public opinion, and strenuous efforts are being made to so shape events as to bring about this result.

If these propagandists are right in their contention then there is a grave scarcity of real Americans in this country, because, in truth, "everybody is doing it."

There is no class of citizen of the United States more loyal to the Republic or more devoted to democracy than the organized workers. There are no institutions within the Nation conducted upon a more democratic basis than are the trade unions, and if their membership is made up of men and women who are un-American, what sort of government will we have when those making the charge come into control of affairs?

The organized workers are convinced that the enactment of the laws and the adoption of the governmental policies they advocate will produce the greatest good for the greatest number and thereby redound to the benefit of the people as a whole, and the contention cannot be successfully disputed.

Can anyone reasonably object to that purpose? Is there anything wrong or un-American about practicing such a policy? We think not and we have yet to discover one logical argument against it.

The banker votes for the candidates who will look with favor upon his contentions, the manufacturer, in selecting his choice for office, is guided by the same motives, the industrious farmer carefully marks his ballot with this idea dominating, and no one has had the hardihood or brazenness to brand them un-American. It is different, however, when the organized workers propose to protect their interests by the same methods. The labor movement, however, is not easily diverted from its course by criticism. It has been built up under the most adverse conditions by men of intelligence and stamina who have always been subjected to the most bitter criticism yet have pursued the even tenor of their way and surmounted every obstacle. There will be no flinching now and the political program of the American Federation of Labor will be carried to a successful conclusion in spite of all the enemies of labor can do to prevent it. Here and there these enemies may succeed in delaying the triumph of the program, but in the end the right will prevail and the organized workers and their friends will have their desires satisfied.

The enemies of the labor movement have worn the "Un-American" slogan threadbare and it no longer startles anyone to hear it shouted from the rooftops against the movement. The listener simply observes the source of the shouts and goes on about his business serenely confident that it is only another attempt on the part of selfish interests to mislead the public for their own advantage, and it is because of this state of public opinion that no attention is being paid to the charges now being so industriously circulated against the political program of the American Federation of Labor.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Carlyle defines genius as the "infinite capacity of taking pains." Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, defines it as the "capacity of making quick decisions." Carlyle was a philosopher, Johnson a practical politician. The man of theory appreciated the necessity for making painstaking investigations of facts before coming to a conclusion, and the practically minded man realized the necessity of arriving quickly and correctly at a decision in worldly affairs. It follows that a comprehensive definition of genius can not be made by any one man, or from any one point of view. The man of genius is the man in the different walks and activities of life who is the most efficient and capable and who in addition thereto is able to concentrate the mind and his life so as to make his specialty so pre-eminent that it may be recognized as such by mankind generally.

There are now several versions of what took place around the peace table at Paris. The relator of each version intimates strongly and in utmost confidence that he has secret and trustworthy inside information now first divulged to the outside world as a clue to an understanding of the characters and events of the Paris Conference. Each story enjoyed a brief period of public favor until superseded by the next one. Now that they have enjoyed their several seasons of exclusive popularity, it may not be amiss to compare them with one another for the purpose of arriving at some reasonable conclusion as to their individual worth. The first story, which held sway for the longest time, was to the effect that the "three big ones" were persons of distinct temperaments and capacities; that President Wilson, the idealist, was out-maneuvred and tricked by the more experienced and wily old-style diplomats Lloyd George and Clemenceau, and that thus the League of Nations and the Versailles Treaty are but a repetition of the Holy Alliance and the Vienna Conference of 1815. The second story, which also held the boards for quite a while, was to the effect that the American President was so stubborn and domineering that for the sake of harmony among the allies and securing America's goodwill the English and French representatives were compelled to accept Wilson's ideas of a League of Nations and the principle of self-determination in the various dependencies of the central powers. The latest and third story is to the effect that it was Clemenceau, the old radical, and not Wilson that insisted upon such of the fourteen points as the principle of "open covenants openly arrived at." The three men in question have given to the world the result of their deliberations. As to the share or the motives of each individual contributing to this result there must of necessity remain scope for uncertainty and mystery, which neither the participants themselves nor the authors of these stories may solve to the satisfaction of future history. Each story is of the exclusive order, if one is true the others must be false. Each story teller paints the three characters in different and mutually contradictory colors. It is therefore safe to assume in this instance as in many other historical events, that these stories circulated with such persistency and on so vast a scale, were invented and given publicity to serve immediate temporary diplomatic and political purposes growing out of existing world conditions. Accordingly the authors and publishers of these stories are being caught in their own net. They had no real information and were inspired from diplomatic and political sources anxious to accomplish only ulterior purposes aside from recording historic facts, that their main object was to influence public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic.

WIT AT RANDOM

When Extremes Met.

Said the Scientist to the Protoplasm:
"Twixt you and me is a mighty chasm,
We represent extremes, my friend—
You the beginning, I the end."

The Protoplasm made reply
As he winked his embryonic eye:
"Well, when I look at you, old man,
I'm rather sorry I began!"
—New York Evening Post.

The present financial situation gives the lie to the old adage that Exchange is no robbery.—London Opinion.

"An optimist is a man who cherishes vain hopes, and a pessimist a man who nurses vain regrets."

"And what is a man who does both?"
"Oh, he's just a plain ordinary human."—Boston Transcript.

"Pears like the Arkansas Legislature is a powerful fun-loving bunch of gents," commented Cap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark. "Tennyrate, 'most every time they hear a good joke they whirl right in and make a law of it."

"Excuse me!"
"I beg your pardon!"
"Be sure and come to see us!"
"I've had a lovely time."
"We've never had a cross word since we've been married."
"I'll pay you this tomorrow, sure!"
"I'd rather have my Ford than your big car."
"I'd trust my husband anywhere."
"Oh, it's no trouble at all!"
"It isn't the money; it's the principle of the thing!"
"I just finished the last quart I had, old man!"
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The hostess had trouble in getting Mr. Harper to sing. After the song had been given, she came up with a smiling face to her guest, and made the ambiguous remark:

"Now, Mr. Harper, you must never tell me again that you can not sing—I know now!"—The Queenslander.

A sailor had been showing an old lady over a large liner, and after thanking him, she suddenly remarked: "I see that, according to the ship's orders, tips are forbidden."

The sailor then turned to the visitor and, with a knowing look, answered: "Why, bless yer, ma'am, so were apples in the Garden of Eden."—Exchange.

Peter Thompson went to visit his son in Montreal. It was his first visit to the city, and the young man showed him all the sights, concluding with an ascent of Mount Royal. In a burst of enthusiasm young Thompson said:

"See, father, isn't it wonderful down there?"
"Well," said his father, "if it's so wonderful down there, what did you drag me up here for?"—Selected.

"This," smiled the fond young wife, as she passed a plate of pudding to her husband, "is cottage pudding. I made it myself."

The husband tasted it.
"I'd have known it was cottage pudding," he returned.

"Would you?" she asked, delighted.
"Yes; I can taste the plaster and the wallpaper."—The Queenslander.

MISCELLANEOUS

IN RE FISH STORIES.

A bronze statue of Superior Judge Bernard J. Flood, to be erected by fishermen, is the proposal of Attorney Archibald Treat, in appreciation of the Judge's recent ruling that no witness in his court would be compelled to tell fish stories under oath. The ruling was made when a witness in the suit of William Smeltzer against Rev. John F. Poucher, fixing a certain date by a fishing trip, was asked by an attorney as to his catch. The Judge said it was an unfair question to put to one under oath.

Treat's letter of commendation to Judge Flood follows:

"Oh, wise and learned Judge, friend of the vast army of fishermen, both living and those who have gone their way. Had I the power I would arrange that when in the fullness of time you had lived out your days, and had passed to that heaven which all fishermen believe in, with its swirling streams and whispering trees and fish aplenty, thousands would follow the bier that bore you to your resting place.

"Were I a king I would decree that your bones would rest beside those of Sir Isaak Walton, so that all the fishermen of the world might have a spot where they could go and reverently bare their heads and thus pay fitting homage to the man who would not let a fisherman swear to his catch. In the fly-casting club of the Ancient and Accepted Order of Truthful Men, beside the rushing waters of the Truckee river, I would have your features done in bronze, and always upon it should rest a laurel wreath.

"For I have pulled the struggling salmon from the ocean; I have lifted the wriggling rock cod from the bays; I have fished the streams of the noble Sierra, my Leonard beating time to my throbbing heart, and I have sat in rapture at stories of fish and fishermen. I listened in delighted wonderment at discussions as to whether a steelhead was a trout and whether a shrimp was an insect; acted as umpire in controversies as to whether to fish up or down stream; given learned opinions as to the merits of the case of dry fly vs. wet fly, and now, from the fullness of my heart and all my years, and with a clear conscience, I truly vow that, as to any and all the fish I have ever caught or didn't catch, I have never yet told a lie—under oath."

CABINET CHANGES.

The political enemies of President Wilson are trying to create the impression that the changes in the Wilson cabinet have been more than ordinarily numerous. A comparison of the number of men holding each cabinet position under Roosevelt and Wilson tells the tale, refuting the insinuation.

State Department: Under Roosevelt—Hay, Root, Bacon. Under Wilson—Bryan, Lansing.

Treasury: Under Roosevelt—Gage, Shaw, Cortelyou. Under Wilson—McAdoo, Glass, Houston.

War: Under Roosevelt—Root, Taft, Wright. Under Wilson—Garrison, Baker.

Navy: Under Roosevelt—Long, Moody, Morton, Metcalf, Newberry. Under Wilson—Daniels.

Attorney General: Under Roosevelt—Knox, Moody, Bonaparte. Under Wilson—McReynolds, Gregory, Palmer.

Postmaster General: Under Roosevelt—Smith, Payne, Wynne, Cortelyou, Von Meyer. Under Wilson—Burleson.

Interior: Under Roosevelt—Hitchcock, Garfield. Under Wilson—Lane, Payne.

Agriculture: Under Roosevelt—Wilson. Under Wilson—Houston, Meredith.

GROWTH OF MILLIONAIRES.

By Richard Caverly.

Uncle Sam might be called the author of this story, for it is taken from the records of his Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the details into which it is possible to go have been worked out by patient men and women employed by him for just such statistical adventurings.

In the official view a millionaire is one whose income exceeds \$100,000 a year. It is true that at 5 per cent an income of \$50,000 would represent the return from \$1,000,000, but to make a millionaire of every man in the United States who has an income of \$50,000 would be to include a very large number of salaried persons who are not millionaires at all; it would, for illustration, be to include President Wilson, who earns \$75,000 a year and is not a rich man in any sense of the word.

Dictionaries say a millionaire is "a person whose possessions are valued at a million or more, as pounds or dollars." The official defini-

tion is based upon studies which show that when incomes reach and pass \$100,000 their great bulk comes from dividends and interest on investments, in other words, from "possessions." The average for the group of incomes shows 59.7 per cent from dividends and 13.68 per cent from interest, which leaves but 26.32 per cent coming from all other sources classified as wages and salaries, business, partnerships, rents and royalties and profits from sales of real estate, stocks and bonds.

On this basis, then, millionaires in the United States increased from 2349 in 1914 to 3824 in 1915, and 6633 in 1916. This may be called the new "normal" for in 1917 the increase shown was only 31—to 6664—while the figures for 1918 have not been audited and "studied" by the Washington experts, enough has been learned from them already to indicate strongly that the number was not changed materially in the last year of the war.

Distribution among occupations throws still more light on the part the war played. Capitalists, as a group, claimed 3333 of the whole number and bankers 300. Manufacturers, embracing all those who made war materials, had 920. The agricultural group, embracing the producers of foodstuffs, had 120. Another very considerable group, closely related to affairs of the war was that of corporation officials, among whom were 716 millionaires.

Four of the incomes on which taxes were paid in 1917 were in excess of \$5,000,000. The largest of these was \$34,936,604, which was listed under "single men," which seemed to indicate was the return of John D. Rockefeller, since widowers are single men under the income tax law.

Another of these incomes amounted to \$5,794,559, which fell under the class of "single women" heads of families." This may or may not have been Mrs. E. H. Harriman, for it must be remembered that the Bureau of Internal Revenue takes every possible precaution to "conceal the net income and identity of taxpayers." For the most part, indeed, where the reports show that but one or two items in a classification the items are grouped to prevent the giving of clues.

The two others of the \$5,000,000 group reported net incomes aggregating \$16,511,216.

In the group of those between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 there were six "joint returns of husbands and wives" aggregating \$28,806,973. There were, in addition, two single men reporting \$8,462,620, making a total of \$37,269,593 for the eight.

In the group of those between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 there were three single men reporting \$10,245,144 and two heads of families reporting \$6,653,841.

In the group of those between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 there was one single woman reporting \$2,384,274; five single men reporting \$11,636,167; two single men who were also heads of families, reporting \$5,354,139, and sixteen heads of families reporting \$39,349,884.

In the group of those between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 there were two single women reporting \$3,096,162; seven single men reporting \$12,023,324, and twenty-one heads of families reporting \$36,296,339, while three wives, making separate returns from their husbands, reported \$4,871,119.

In the group of those between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000, seven single women reported \$8,827,740; six single men reported \$7,214,600; one single man, who was also the head of a family, reported \$1,044,400; forty-six married heads of families reported \$55,278,708 and seven wives, making separate returns from their husbands, reported \$8,048,101.

Of other single women classed among millionaires were 227 in the \$100,000 income group who reported \$28,159,180, ninety in the \$150,000 group who reported \$15,077,574, fifty-three in the \$200,000 group, who reported \$11,821,736, twenty-

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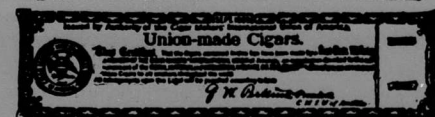
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"My water bill has jumped more than two dollars. Have the rates been increased?"

The question came from a consumer in the vicinity of Lafayette Square.

"Water rates have not increased," our Service Department replied. "Bills are large or small according to water delivery. As waste registers just as surely as normal usage, the urgency for keeping fixtures in repair must be apparent."

The Service Department added that examination disclosed a toilet leaking badly.

"That cannot be," rejoined the consumer. "The valve of that toilet has been turned off because it made a noise after being used. I insist that there is no leakage on the premises."

"The very fact," answered our Service Department, "that the toilet was noisy after use is proof that much water was lost every time it was used."

"Leaks in plumbing are often insidious, and a great deal of waste can be going on when the householder thinks that all necessary precautions have been taken."

The consumer did not reply, but a "follow-up" meter reading (the invariable practice of our Service Department), shows that water delivery has become normal. Without a doubt, the consumer has had that leaky toilet repaired.

Here's a rule our Service Department would like to impress on all householders:

When your water bill takes a jump and you don't know why—

Have the fixtures inspected, or consult with our Service Department.

**SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY**

three in the \$250,000 group, who reported \$6,269,977; twenty-seven in the \$300,000 group, who reported \$9,456,496; ten in the \$400,000 group, who reported \$4,543,818; nineteen in the \$500,000 group, who reported \$11,157,991 and three in the \$750,000 group who reported \$2,713,044.

The whole number who paid on \$750,000 incomes was 90; on \$500,000 it was 225, on \$400,000 it was 179; on \$300,000 it was 380; on \$250,000 it was 342; on \$200,000 it was 703; on \$150,000 it was 1302 and on \$100,000 it was 3,302.

Reference is made elsewhere to the man whose wages and salaries for 1917 amounted to \$4,064,408. The reports show that the next largest amount derived from that source was \$2,118,622, but because of the comparatively large number of men whose income falls within the \$2,000,000 group it was not possible to indicate even the State of his residence.

The most successful business man in the country—whatever he may be—derived an income of \$10,826,318 from wages or salaries. His nearest rival was a member of a group of five, whose incomes from business totalled \$12,544,969.

As a group by themselves these millionaires had a joint income of \$1,709,365,988 during 1917. The average for each of the 6664 was \$256,507. Property yielded \$1,255,401,660 of this income, and the balance of \$453,964,328 came from personal service and business.

The total tax paid by the millionaires was \$361,486,177, an average of \$779,262, although the actual range was from \$16,888 for those in the \$100,000 class to \$4,937,731, for those in the \$500,000 class. The average rate of tax per \$100 was \$29.14, as compared with \$6.03 for all taxpayers. The range was from \$13.92 for the \$100,000 class to \$34.50 for the \$5,000,000 class.

The fact that substantially more than 70 per cent of the income of these millionaires come from property suggests strikingly the close connection between them and the corporations of the country.

Manufacturing formed the chief group of these in importance, although not in numbers. The gross income in 1917 of 79,642, corporations in this group was \$42,200,635,483 and their net income of \$1,381,084,336. Their income and excess profits taxes paid by them were \$1,326,960,480. Only 20,854 of these corporations failed to show net income during the year, and the deficit of these was only \$177,272,883.

Next to manufacturing corporations came those in trade of which there were 91,057, with a gross income of \$21,265,494,088, and a net income of \$1,381,084,336. Their income and excess profits taxes were \$324,847,368. Of these 18,110 failed to show net income, their deficits amounting to \$99,976,444.

Transportation and other public utility corporations reported gross income of \$8,525,097,231, and net income of \$1,243,670,093. Their income and excess profits taxes were \$127,048,016. Of the 26,442 corporations in this group 7769 reported no net income, the deficiency amounting to \$60,144,911.

Finance corporations came fourth in the list with gross income of \$5,201,084,353 being reported by 68,362 of them. Their net income was \$846,263,076 and their income and excess profits taxes \$89,680,061. Of these corporations 19,197 failed to show net incomes, their deficits amounting to \$116,597,117.

Mining and quarrying formed the fifth group, with 12,949 corporations reporting gross income of \$3,914,539,417. Their net income was \$884,514,042 and their income and excess profits taxes \$212,365,019.

Net incomes were not shown by 6573 of these corporations, the deficits totalling \$63,902,570.

Construction corporations of which there were 10,743, reported gross income of \$1,524,447,461. Their net income was \$99,771,830, and their in-

come and excess profits taxes \$29,725,220. Net incomes were not shown by 3670, of these corporations, the deficits being \$25,044,355.

Personal service corporations (which embrace those furnishing domestic and professional service and amusements) reported gross income of \$1,234,684,187, and net income of \$846,263,076. Their income and excess profits taxes were \$10,470,071. Of the 18,594 making returns 6434 showed no net income and the deficits being \$30,213,923.

Last on the list came agriculture and its related industries. Gross income of \$776,745,987 was reported by 9660 corporations with 5633 of them showing net income of \$776,745,987 and 4027 showing deficits of \$20,387,921. The income and excess profits taxes paid by this group were \$20,876,565.

Inactive concerns and concerns whose business was not defined numbered 33,977. They reported gross income of \$50,510,996 but since only 1269 of them reported net income and the deficits of the others amounted to \$36,067,438, the deficit for the group was \$30,335,910.

For all corporations the gross income was \$84,693,239,203 and the net income \$10,100,752,649. The taxes paid by them amounted to \$2,142,445,769. The huge bulk attained by them may be illustrated by this tabulation of the sources of their income and the nature of the deductions made from the gross.

Sales and income from operations.	\$78,596,177,564
Rents, royalties, dividends	6,097,061,639
Cost of goods & manufacture, &c..	43,687,462,955
Labor	6,538,457,163
Salaries	1,374,895,776
Repairs, rents, &c.....	18,129,229,105
Interest	2,150,242,894
Depreciation	1,671,577,307
Domestic taxes	1,040,621,354

Ignorance wastes effort, time, money, life and men. It is the devourer of the future, since it prevents accomplishment in the present. It swallows up little men, as the whale swallows hundreds of thousands of small creatures as it rushes through the water.—McKay.

STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS ARE OFF.

All efforts to end the strike of the shipyard and metal trades workers of the Bay District, which has been on since October 1, have failed.

This was the announcement made at noon Tuesday by the members of the executive council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, who have been in San Francisco since March 22 trying to bring about a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

Many propositions looking toward a settlement of the strike were submitted by the union representatives to the California Metal Trades Association, but were all rejected.

Sessions have been held, it was stated, with members of the employers' organizations, who suggested that the strike be immediately called off "and that after the men had returned to work, such as they would take back, two or three months from now they would consider the question of meeting with the national officers for the purpose of working out an agreement."

The unions' offer was to declare the strike off if the men were taken back to work as of September 30, with an agreement of immediate conference with the employers' association and also place in the hands of a committee of employers and the national organizations all questions of future dispute, eliminating existing local unions' central committees.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

A wage increase of \$2 per day has been granted to all Electrical Workers employed by the Great Western and Universal Light and Power Companies, effective April 1, 1920.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company employees are on strike in the Bay District, 100 per cent. Went out April 5, 1920.

Western States Gas and Electric Company employees are out 100 per cent in Stockton and Richmond District. Demands of employees of both companies same as granted by Great Western and Universal Light and Power Companies.

The following slogan has been adopted by the strike committee: "Agitate and advertise, \$8 for linemen, \$9 per day for cable splicers."

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More Wear For The Money

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 2, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present with the exception of Vice-President McGuire, who was excused. Delegate Baker appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Federal Employees—J. K. Johansen, vice C. F. Hutchinson. Steam Shovelmen—R. E. Coleman, vice John Sullivan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for the Metal Trades and Tailors on strike: Mansfield Trades Council, Toledo Labor Council, Sioux City Labor Council, Painters No. 171, Blackinton Labor Council, Bridge and structural Iron Workers No. 219, San Bernardino Labor Council, Bremerton Labor Council, Miles City Labor Council, St. Joe Labor Council, Boot and Shoe Workers, Marine Gasoline Engineers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Waiters, Waitresses, Watchmen, Westville Labor Union, Laborers No. 292, Sedalia Federation of Labor, Street Carmen, Birmingham Labor Council, Stage Employees, Cooks No. 44, Parkersburg Labor Council, Moving Picture Operators, Centralia, Ill., Labor Council, Warehousemen. From Cap Makers' Union, thanking the Secretary for assistance in negotiating its new agreement. From Tailors No. 80, thanking Council and affiliated unions for financial assistance. Resolution submitted by Delegate Ferguson.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Moving Picture Operators' Union. From Telephone Operators' Union, with reference to delegates.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the organization of Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Circular letter from the Central Strike Committee of Electrical Workers.

Reports of Unions—Electrical Workers—Cable Splicers still on strike against the Pacific Telephone Co.; Great Western Power Co. has granted an increase of \$2.00 per day. Janitors—Donated \$100 to Iron Trades; \$20 for the Emporium Boycott fund. Bakers No. 24—Are carrying on an organization plan for Latin bakeries; demand the union label on bread; are organizing the women working in bakeries. Teachers' Federation—Very much interested in the establishment of school in Labor Temple; requested the officers of unions to be present at meeting Saturday afternoon. Tailors—Still on strike; have shipped 300 men to points outside of San Francisco; contractors working for downtown stores are sending work to Chinatown.

Executive Committee's Report—For March 15, 1920—In the matter of resolution requesting an increase for trackmen employed by the city, committee reiterates its former recommendation that this matter be held in abeyance until a more propitious opportunity and that the trackmen as well as others abide more favorable conditions for presenting such demands. Moved that the recommendation be adopted. Amendment, to strike out the word abeyance and all matter thereafter. The previous question was called for and put on the above motions; amendment lost, and the motion to adopt the committee's report carried. Delegate Ferguson gave notice of reconsideration at the next meeting.

Executive Committee's Report—For March 29,

1920—In the matter of wage scale of Teachers' Federation, committee recommended that the Council indorse the said scale of from \$110 per month to \$170 in the course of seven years. In the matter of jurisdictional claims against the Casket Makers' Union, representatives of Box-makers' Union were present. It appears that the question is about one man and the matter was referred to the Secretary to try and bring about an adjustment of the trouble. On the request of Tailors' Union for a boycott against several downtown stores, the matter was laid over for one week. Recommended indorsement of the constitution and by-laws of the Egg Inspectors' Union. In the matter of resolution from Machinists' Union, relative to indorsement of the League of Ex-Service Men, on account of the lateness of the hour your committee requested further time to consider this resolution before submitting his conclusion. Report concurred in. On motion, bills were ordered paid.

Receipts—\$3614.30. Expenses—\$3574.94.

Adjourned at 10:35 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TEACHERS' SCALE APPROVED.

The executive committee of the Labor Council, in its report last Friday night, urged that the new scale presented by the union be indorsed by the council. The council voted unanimously to concur. The scale provides for a minimum wage of \$110 a month, and a maximum of \$170, attained at the seventh year. An increase of \$10 each year is provided for up to that time. The scale will now be placed with the Board of Education by the union, and the board will be asked to request the supervisors to provide funds for the increase in the budget. At the present time the grade teachers receive a minimum of \$80 a month. This salary, according to the teachers, is keeping educated men and women from the profession, to the detriment of the school children.

OPPOSE TEACHERS' UNIONS.

Teachers are beginning to be regarded as wards of the state, says the Commercial Federation of California. These business men warn teachers that they must keep away from trade unions, and if they organize "they will do serious injury to their own cause and that of education."

Any teacher who joins a trade union "will certainly be dismissed," say these business men, who talk to the teachers as they do to their "hands" in industrial plants.

T. A. RICKERT.

T. A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the non-partisan political committee of the American Federation of Labor, is visiting San Francisco. He addressed the last meeting of the local Garment Workers' Union.

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets	\$64,107,311.15
Deposits	60,669,724.15
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,437,587.00
Employees' Pension Fund	318,780.48



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TRADE UNION SCHOOL.

A trade union school will be conducted under the auspices of the San Francisco Labor Council in the Labor Temple, during the spring of 1920. The following synopsis of courses has been prepared by the Council's Educational Committee:

Home Sewing.

10 Lessons—Wednesday, 3-5 p. m., beginning April 14, 1920.

Aims:

- (1) To help solve home sewing problems.
- (2) To develop good judgment in buying, making and caring for clothes.

Scope:

- (1) The use of commercial patterns.
- (2) Simple study of textiles.
- (3) Making up new material.
- (4) Renovating and remaking old material.

Necessary class-room equipment: 4 sewing machines, cutting tables, ironing board, electric iron, 1 screen, mirror, dress form, blackboard.

Millinery.

10 Lessons—Thursday, 3-5 p. m., beginning April 15, 1920.

Purpose:

- (1) To teach women principles of construction: a, Making patterns for hats; b, Soft frames; c, Wireframes; d, Covering frames; e, Making trimmings; f, Finishing.
- (2) To teach appreciation for color, line and form.
- (3) To teach conservation: Making one's own new hats; Care, renovation, and remodeling of old materials.

Uses:

- (1) Business or travel.
- (2) Sports.
- (3) Dressy wear.

Types:

- (1) Children's hats.
- (2) Women's and girls' hats.

Materials, design, decoration, shapes.

Equipment: Scissors, pins, needles, pliers, wire, thimble, thread, tape line.

Computations: Amount material, trimmings, etc.; Findings; Cost; Comparison with amount allowed in budget.

Factory and shop vs. home-made millinery.

Elementary English.

15 Lessons—Tuesday, Thursday, 6:45-7:45 p. m., beginning April 13, 1920.

Purpose: To give non-English speaking members a vocabulary of common words, and to give both oral and written practice in the structure of simple sentences.

Advanced English.

15 Lessons—Tuesday, Thursday, 6:45-7:45 p. m.

Purpose:

- (1) To give the pupils command of the art of communication in speech and in writing.
- (2) To develop interest in good literature.

Citizenship.

10 Lessons—Monday, Wednesday, 6:45-7:45 p. m., beginning April 12, 1920.

Purpose: To prepare foreigners for naturalization.

Scope: To give a knowledge of American principles and methods of government, and an understanding of the rights and duties of citizens.

American History and Civics.

10 Lessons—Monday, Wednesday, 6:45-7:45 p. m., beginning April 5, 1920.

Purpose: To study the principles upon which the government is founded—

(a) Interrelation of State and National Governments.

(b) The system of local self-rule and the relation of the individual to it.

(c) The study of current events as related to the above and as related to the position of the United States in world affairs.

The Educational Committee of the Labor Council is ready to receive registrations for the school which will be opened April 12th in the Labor Temple.

Those desiring to register may do so by giving their names and addresses to the secretaries of their locals and specifying the course or courses they wish to take.

Registration may also be made at Room 205, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

WATER FIXTURE INSPECTION.

"Useful Service" was the subject of a recent address by O. E. Clemens, manager Water Sales Department, Spring Valley Water Company, in the course of which he said:

"From the time we began to install meters on domestic services, we have followed a policy of education of the public in the proper use of and conservation of water. All meter readers, collectors and others coming in contact with the public were made thoroughly familiar with the subject. They rendered assistance to the consumers and made explanations whenever the opportunity offered. An aggressive newspaper campaign was inaugurated. Pertinent inquiries by the public, bringing out new points of view, were discussed and followed up by correspondence and in the published articles. A crew of expert plumbing inspectors was maintained, and voluntarily and upon request, we made inspections and prescribed repairs of faulty fixtures. Everything possible was done to help the consumer, and at the same time keep his goodwill and conserve water without reducing household consumption below a liberal and proper basis.

"These inspections were at first resented by many people. It was not long, however, before they found out that our men knew their business—when they said a toilet leaked it did leak—that the following of their advice would reduce water bills—that the fault lay with the plumbing fixtures or tenants and not the meter. During the seven months, beginning September, 1918, when the new rates became effective, we made some 15,000 calls, of which about 50 per cent were for check readings on meters combined with casual inspections, and inspected in detail some 7000 residences. In almost every case of questioned water bills we were able to find and prove the reason. In a few cases we could only suspect deliberate or careless waste as no tangible proof was in evidence. Some of these suspicions were later confirmed by the landlord through change of tenancy."

LANDLORDS MUST GIVE NOTICE.

Renters will be interested in a decision recently given by City Attorney Charles Burnell of Los Angeles to the effect that owners must give tenants thirty days' notice of an increase in rent. According to his decision the notice must be in writing and tenants are not obliged to pay the back rent on short notice. There is nothing to prevent the owner charging whatever rent he wants to but the thirty-day notice does give the tenant an opportunity to look around and secure another place if he does not want to meet the increase.

LABEL SECTION DANCE.

The Label Section will give a dance at the Labor Temple tomorrow evening, Saturday, April 10.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon
MATINEE EVERY DAY

THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE

WILBUR MACK & CO., including Louie Holly in "Two is Company"; BILLY MONTGOMERY & MINNIE ALLEN, "That Clever, Crazy, Classy Couple"; RITA MARIO & COMPANY in a Musical Revue including Mr. Elliott Best and an Avalanche of Girls & Music; MLE. NITTA-JO, "La Gigolette Parisienne"; "AND SON," a Comedy in one act by Edwin Burke, with Howard Smith & Co.; SANDY SHAW, Scotch Comedian; MIRANO BROTHERS, in their Flying Torpedoes; CHAS. HOWARD & CO in "A Happy Combination," with Donald Roberts & Victoria Gale.

Evening Prices: 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Matinee Prices: 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c

EXCEPT SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
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Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Building Maintenance Co.
American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
Pal's Waffle Kitchen.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

A telegram received by Harry Johnston, chairman of the Call-Post chapel, a few days ago announced the death in Louisville, Kentucky, of Charles S. Lamphere, mechanical superintendent of the Courier-Journal. Lamphere had undergone an operation for mastoiditis and failed to recover from the effects of the surgical performance. His remains were sent to Los Angeles for interment. Lamphere was well known in this city and throughout California, having at one time filled the position of foreman of the San Francisco Examiner. He had also held positions of responsibility and trust in the Hearst newspaper service in various cities in the country, being foreman of the Chicago American for a number of years.

The Leighton Press, 516 Mission street, succeeds the Marshall Press. It will be conducted hereafter as a union shop, the new owners having decided to supplant the present force with a new crew. Application has been made for the use of the union label. Frank Seward, foreman of the composing room of the James H. Barry Company, and Bart Waters, pressman, of the same company, are interested in the new concern. Both gentlemen have many friends in this city who will wish them every success.

A San Francisco printer recently returned from a trip to Sacramento. On reaching the Ferry station he picked up the wrong grip, and when he got home discovered that it contained two bottles of fine whisky instead of an assortment of soiled linen. Imagine what happened when the other fellow got home and opened his grip.

Henry Heidelberg and Leo A. Murasky announce the formation of a partnership for the general practice of the law under the name Heidelberg & Murasky, with offices in the Flood building. Henry Heidelberg is a well-known member of San Francisco Typographical Union. He was recently appointed an assistant in the office of District Attorney Matthew Brady. Leo Murasky is a son of Superior Judge F. J. Murasky.

The new scale of prices formulated by New York Typographical Union calls for \$69 per week on morning newspapers and \$63 on evening newspapers. The members of the union figure that this will be sufficient to allow them to spend a few hours at the movies on their days off, with possibly a "hot dog" for luncheon.—New York Union Printer.

The editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review has written a wet poem. If set to music it would make a hit, as the first stanza would indicate:

"Backward, turn backward, O Time, in thy flight—
Give us some 4 per cent just for one night."

DANCING PERMITS.

A frenzy seems to have possessed certain "reformers" in this city, because the Police Commissioners have been asked to allow dancing on Pacific street. The matter comes up on Monday evening, April 12, and the Musicians' Union, with its membership of over 1,900 American citizens, perhaps more interested in San Francisco's welfare than many of the "ever-ready" objectors, are actively engaged in behalf of the dancing privileges being granted, largely because it means needed employment for its members; and the Labor Council will be asked for its help along these lines.

Dancing of this kind has been going on for years in the North Beach district, right in the midst of homes and business houses, and also in other neighborhoods, and it does not seem to have, as yet, blotted the fair name of San Francisco. If it is right and proper on Broadway street, why should it be wrong and improper

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on a street a short distance away, far removed from homes and business, and conducted under strict police regulations. Dancing seems to be a popular pastime, indulged in by people in all walks of life, and those who enjoy it should be permitted to go wherever they choose to dance, provided that it is conducted within the regulations of law and order, which the applicants for dancing privileges promise and agree to live up to. Why not give them a chance. Why convict them in advance on what some person "believes" is going to happen. If they fail, the remedy is at hand and very easy, and the Musicians' Union, now advocating the granting of dancing privileges, will be just as active in helping to revoke them, if conditions warrant it. Even if it means the loss of employment to its members, the Musicians' Union will never stand for what is harmful to San Francisco. It has too much at stake. But it cannot see the justice of judging and condemning in advance. Pacific street, under the "wet" conditions of the past, must not be compared with the "dry" and therefore vastly different condition possible in the future. Don't convict them in advance. It isn't American. Give them a chance, and let it be up to them to "make good."

KANSAS LABOR COURT DECISION.

The first wage petition tried before the new Kansas Industrial Relations Court resulted in a victory for the workers. Decision No. 1 was handed down by the court, granting an increase in wages to linemen of the Topeka Edison Company from 60 to 67½ cents an hour. The company has offered an increase of two cents.

OREGON LAW ON PUBLISHING.

Defense of the Oregon law compelling foreign-language newspapers to publish literal English translations of all articles is given by H. J. Langoe, editor of the Pacific Skandinaven of Portland, Ore., who was in San Francisco this week.

"Today America is at the cross-roads," Langoe said. "We will never have a united nation until we have one standard of language. A foreigner cannot get the true American idea except through the English language. The Oregon law does not suppress the foreign-language newspaper, but merely regulates it as it should be regulated. The law should be upheld in Oregon and passed in every State in the Union."

Langoe announced that his publication would be printed entirely in English after April 19, with Americanization of its readers as the keynote.

DEATHS.

San Francisco trade unionists passed away during last week as follows: Henry Nelson, of Boilermakers No. 6; Emil George Linstrum, of the Janitors; Louis B. Floan, of Carpenters No. 483; Thomas F. Lacy, of the Riggers and Stevedores; Chas. Dittes and Hugh Conway, of Butchers No. 115.

LABEL SECTION BALL.

An entertainment and ball will be given in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, next Saturday evening under the auspices of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council.

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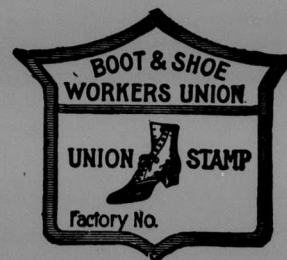
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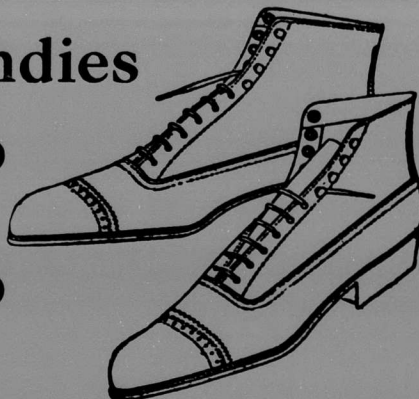
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ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Electrical workers of the Pacific Coast States are about to reorganize the Pacific Coast District Council of Electrical Workers under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

A convention for this purpose will be held in the Pacific Building, Sixteenth and Jefferson streets, Oakland, April 19th, which will be attended by representatives of all electrical workers' unions on the Pacific Coast.

Closer affiliation, unanimity of action in the negotiation of wage scales and working agreements are some of the objects sought in reorganizing the Pacific Coast District Council of Electrical Workers.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 has endorsed the plan to reorganize the Pacific Coast District Council of Electrical Workers, and has

elected C. D. Mull and John Bock to represent the union at the Oakland convention.

Cable Splicers' Union No. 537 will also be represented in the convention and co-operate in reorganizing the district council.

Telephone Workers' Union No. 92 will be represented in the convention by C. Ludwick.

All of the Oakland locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers favor reorganizing the District Council of Electrical Workers and will have delegates in attendance at the convention on April 19th.

ASK MORAL SUPPORT.

In a circular letter addressed to all trade unionists of the country, the central strike committee having in charge the strike of the telephone workers against the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company for a dollar a day increase in wages asks the moral support of the entire American labor movement "in our battle for a living wage and to preserve our rights as union men."

The letter is signed by T. C. Vickers, chairman, and C. W. Ludwick, secretary.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION DATE.

Owing to lack of hotel accommodations for the second week of June, the American Federation of Labor Convention at Montreal, Canada, has been forwarded to the first week of that month. Montreal is a favorite place for holding conventions this year by reason of it being one of the few spots still remaining "wet" on this continent.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

California will be well represented at the convention of printing trades' unions of the Pacific Coast to be held in Spokane, Washington, from April 12 to 15, Ferdinand Barbrack, secretary of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, announced.

Twelve delegates from California will attend the conference, according to Barbrack. Six of the delegates will represent San Francisco printing trades' unions.

The convention has been called to amalgamate the California Allied Printing Trades Conference with the Northwest Printing Trades Conference, according to Barbrack. The new organization that is expected to be instituted will be known as the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference.

"The printing trades of the Pacific Coast have suffered in the past because they spent their efforts in separate action," Barbrack declared. "The conference in Spokane will attempt to bring all the printing trades' unions of the Pacific Coast together in a single body."

"The movement for closer affiliation of the printing trades' unions has been sweeping the length of the Coast. The Spokane conference will merge the various state movements and such movements as the Allied Printing Trades Joint Committee on Closer Affiliation of San Francisco."

The committee on closer affiliation of the San Francisco printing trades was formed in October, 1919. Seven of the nine printing trades unions of San Francisco have ratified the closer affiliation pact, whereby all the unions will present their wage scales and working agreements as a single document, according to Barbrack.

The following men will represent the San Francisco printing trades' unions: Eugene Donovan, Typographical Union; George Wyatt, Mailers' Union; George Spooner, Printing Pressmen; Fred Ewald, Stereotypers and Electrotypers; W. Roth, Webb Pressmen, and Ferdinand Barbrack, San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council. Theo. Zingel, of the Oakland Pressmen, will represent the California Allied Printing Trades Conference.

The delegates from the other California cities are all representatives of typographical unions. They are: James M. Byrne, of Sacramento; A. A. McDonald, of Stockton; C. L. J. Browne, of Oakland; E. H. Tanner, of Fresno; William S. Darrow, of San Jose, and Paul Faulconer, of Palo Alto.

Mr. and Mrs. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Roth, Fred Ewald, George Wyatt and Ferdinand Barbrack left for the Northwest last evening. George Spooner departs tonight.

ROCHDALE CO-OP. URGED.

The Rochdale system is the only one that expresses the spirit of co-operation, writes Editor Bland of the Union Leader, Chicago, official magazine of organized street car men.

The labor editor warns workers to shun the many alleged co-operative schemes that are being advertised by promoters who never intend to give all who participate in them an equal share in the proceeds of the business.

"Under the Rochdale plan of co-operation there are certain fundamental principles which must be observed in the organizing and promotion of co-operative societies. Among these are the following: Limited dividends; one vote for each shareholder, no matter how many shares he has purchased; no proxy votes; no goods sold on credit; all goods sold at retail prices; proper provision for reserve and educational funds, and the distribution of profits based upon the amount spent in purchases. Any co-operative plan that does not include these fundamental principles is not real co-operation and cannot succeed. Experience has proved the truth of this."



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